

REMARKS

Reconsideration is respectfully requested. Claims 1 and 9 are present in the application. No claim is amended herein.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as allegedly being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Applicant respectfully traverses. It is believed the meaning and intent of the claim is clear.

The claim recites:

A box according to claim 1, characterized in
that there is introduced a means for
arranging an additional glass container,

The above portion of claim 1 is submitted to be clear and grammatically correct.

Continuing, the claim states:

by which at least one part of the body is
provided, wherein an additional glass
container is purposed for increase of the
moment of rotation of a part of a body at its
opening.

It is respectfully submitted that this portion of the claim is also clear and grammatically correct. The verb purposed is used here in the sense of being provided or having a purpose.

Purposed is a proper form of the verb purpose, as noted by the dictionary entry submitted as an appendix herewith from the Websters Third New International Dictionary of the English Language Unabridged, 1981, page 1847. Applicant has added an arrow pointing to the acceptable endings, which include -ed and -ing.

It is accordingly submitted that the claim is in compliance with 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, and reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection is requested.

Claims 1, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Joyse (US 1727235) in view of Hakker (US 2236368).

Applicant respectfully traverses

The applicant studied the US Patents 1,727,235 in the name of Joyse and 2,236,368 in the name Haaker and believes that they do not defeat novelty of the technical solution of the present application claims. Applicant's arguments are set below.

In Joyse as well as in the earlier cited Ngan, when the shells are not at a fully open position the construction has a slippery condition that is connected with the very close location of pivot points. This construction was not worked out for providing a condition of true equilibrium when the shells are not fully open.

In Joyse pivot points are located exactly on the external of the casing shell's edge, which closes out realizing the

features indicated in claim 1 of the present application, according to which "each pivot being located, away from the external border of the corresponding part of the body, at a distance which is selected according to a condition excluding the return of the body parts to the initial position by the weight of the bottom and the weight of the glass container at a preset opening angle of the body parts". Therefore, the difference of the present applied invention from Joyse is apparent and non-obvious. At this the said distance is limited by the width of a pivot. As for the change of the container's weight during drinking of a beverage, tendency of such a change would be apparent - weight decreases. That is why a distance for location of a pivot is selected with account of initial (maximum) weight of a container.

It was necessary for the applicant (for saving a glass container from the consumer's careless movement or for its saving from strokes on glass) that the shells are not wholly opened and, at the same time, that they are not closed due to the container's weight and to exclude the possibility of their closing in half-open position. At this the casing with a container should be in a condition of true equilibrium. For this purpose it is necessary to locate the pivots at a preset distance, conditions of determining of which are set in claim 1 of the application.

In Haaker, as well as in earlier cited L'Enfant, in spite of presence of a flexible strap for limitation of the shells opening there is no lifting platform in it. When situating a glass container into a box according to Haaker as well as according to L'Enfant the shells will fold. Looking through the present application (see Figs. 2, 3) it is clear even for a not skilled person that the applicant solves a rather different problem, namely, to avoid the shells' (parts 2 of the body) folding. To avoid the shells' folding it is necessary that the center 6 of mass (see figs. 2, 3) of each body part passes through the corresponding vertical plane 7 going through points of contact between the body part and the supporting surface. Thus (Fig.2 of the present application), the parts 2 of the body can fold, and when the according mass of parts 2 of the body is chosen, they will pass through the corresponding vertical plane 7 (see Fig.3) and will never fold. A flexible limiter 10 in the applied device is compulsory; otherwise the parts 2 will wholly open and fall on the supporting surface.

The technical solution according to the present application is connected with Joyse and Haaker patents only by that they refer to one and the same field of techniques and by presence of some alike constructive elements. But the elements themselves are of different functions, connections between the construction elements are different, and the technical solutions of Joyse and

Haaker patents do not solve the problem set by the applicant and do not achieve its technical result.

It is impossible to combine Joyse and Haaker to obtain the invention described in the present application. Looking at figures of all these patents it is impossible to understand how they should be combined to obtain, for example, Fig. 3 of the present application, and applicant's claims.

The applicant's explanations are set above. It is not clear for a person skilled in art how Joyse and Haaker should be combined for obtaining the applied invention. These patents have no means preventing closing of shells of body opened by a consumer.

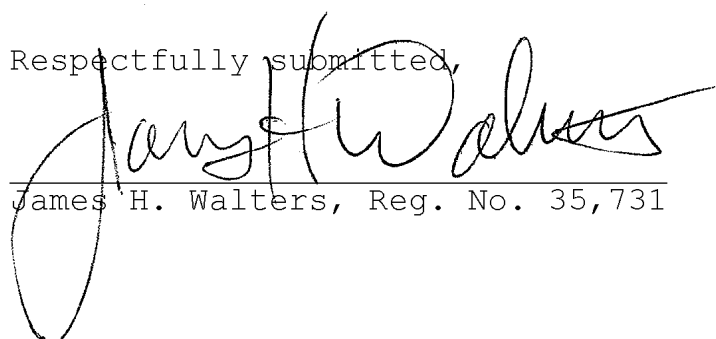
It is accordingly respectfully submitted that the claims should be allowed.

In light of the above noted amendments and remarks, this application is believed in condition for allowance and notice thereof is respectfully solicited. The Examiner is asked to contact applicant's attorney at 503-224-0115 if there are any questions.

It is believed that the required fees are being submitted herewith. However, if additional fees are required to keep the application pending, please charge deposit account 503036. If fee refund is owed, please refund to deposit account 503036.

Appl. No. 10/516,568
Response. dated January 8, 2009
Reply to Office action of September 8, 2008

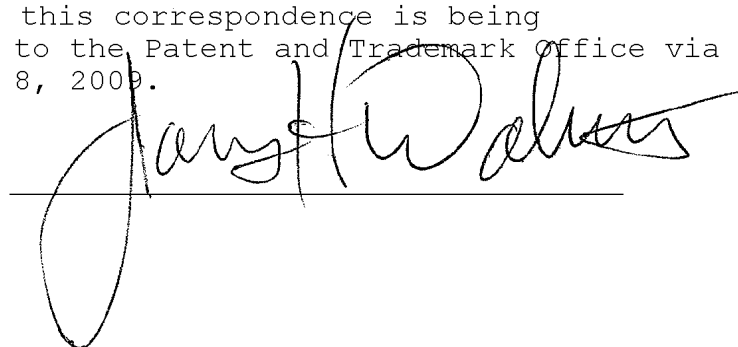
Respectfully submitted,


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Webster's
Third
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Dictionary
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
UNABRIDGED

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MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

38kp85

grass

a Mexican climbing
family Scrophulari-
howy dark red bells

an American grass
barrens from New

rennial Old World
times cultivated for

Itricularia purpurea
U.S. and has sub-
ery emerged very ir-

onions, garlic, and
parri) and charac-
regular spots which
hes sometimes sur-

orium *purpureum*)

Splachnum (esp. *S.*
apophysis is highly

ent chamber — see

Ironia prunifolia) of
plish black fruit

ER
ellaeia *atropurpurea*)

tern American clover
vered heads 3: an
1 for forage

is *Echinacea* (esp. *E.*

purple shallow-water
and Mexican Pacific

Cardamine douglasii
ith dentate roundish

il cudweed (*Snaphal-*
or purplish flowers

of the genus *Echina-*

aphalid forest butter-
e wings shaded with

to faced]: a common
usa having purplish

ig tree (*Ficus scabra*)

arpodacus *purpureus*)
st raspberry red

- \ n : FLOWERING

il foxglove (*Digitalis*
most cultivated fox-

le-fringed orchis n
abeneria with the lip
fringed and lacerate:
s) with fragrant pur-
orchid (*H. timbriata*)

fringeless orchis n
tabenaria peramoena
merica that is closely
nged orchid but has
with the lip divisions

purple + fruit + red)

nules with showy blue
nule (*Porphyrio por-*
gallinule (*Porphyrio*
southern U.S.

purpleness

pur-ple-ness n -es: the quality or state of being purple

purple nightshade n: TROMPELLO

purple of cas-sius \-kash(e)s, -kāsēs\ usu cap C [after
Andreas Cassius ?1673? German physician]: a purple pigment
prepared usu. by precipitation from solutions of gold chloride
and stannous chloride, consisting of colloidal gold and stanni-
oxide, and used chiefly in coloring ceramic glazes and rub-
glass and in a very delicate test for gold

purple of the ancients n: TYRIAN PURPLE 1

purple orchid n: a strong reddish purple that is bluer and
stronger than average fuchsia purple and bluer and deeper
than phlox purple

purple orchis also purple-hooded orchis \-ˈɔːr-ɪs\ n: SHOW
ORCHIS

purple osier n: PURPLE WILLOW

purple oxide n 1: a natural or synthetic ferric oxide pigment
varying in hue from reddish red-yellow to bluish red 2: OXIDE
BROWN

purple passage also purple patch n [trans. of *L. punnus*
purpureus purple patch, fr. the traditional splendor of purple
cloth as contrasted with more shabby materials] 1: a passage
conspicuous for brilliancy or effectiveness in a work that is
characteristically dull, commonplace, or uninspired 2: a
piece of obtrusively ornate writing

purple ragwort n: a southern African annual herb (*Senecio*
elegans) grown for its purple-rayed flowers

purple raspberry n 1: a raspberry with purplish fruits; esp
any of several cultivated raspberries that are hybrids between
red and black raspberries 2: a raspberry with purplish canes

purple rock n 1: an American herb (*Jodanthus pinnatifidus*)
of the family Cruciferae with purple flowers and long slender
fruits 2: FREWED B

purples pl of PURPLE, pres 3d sing of PURPLE

purple sage n 1: a silvery-leaved California herb (*Salvia*
leucophylla) having purple flowers 2: a shrubby sagebrush
(*Artemisia tridentata*) having the silvery leaves mostly 3s
toothed at the apex and flowers in panicles

purple sandpiper n: a sandpiper (*Erilia maritima*) of the
coasts of northern Europe and northeastern America that has
the upper parts in winter purplish black and the underparts
white

purple sandwort n: a sand spurry (*Spergularia rubra*)

purple saxifrage n 1: a low densely tufted perennial saxifrage
(*Saxifraga oppositifolia*) growing on cool wet rocks in north-
ern regions and having purplish imbricated keeled leaves and a
solitary terminal purple flower

purple scale n: a brownish or purplish armored scale (*Lepido-*
naphus beekii) destructive to citrus fruits

pur-ple-ent \-ˈpərl-es-ent\ adj [pur- + -escent]: ap-
proaching purple: growing or becoming purple

purple shell or purple snail n 1: a gastropod mollusk
that is a source of purple dye 2: PURPLE 1c(1) b: JANTHINA 2

purple shore crab n: a shore crab (*Hemigrapsus nudus*) of
the Pacific coast with variable markings of yellowish green,
reddish brown, or esp. purple and red-spotted chela

purple spur n: a devil's milk (*Tithymalus pepulus*)

purple star thistle n: STAR THISTLE a

purple-striped jellyfish \-ˈstript- \ n: any of several large
scyphozoan jellyfishes (genus *Pelagia*) with the umbrella
more or less striped and mottled with purple

purple sulfur bacterium n: any of numerous sulfur bacteria
(as of the family Thiobacteraceae) appearing reddish or purplish
due to the combination of bacteriochlorophyll and carotenoid
pigments in the cell

purple thorn apple n: a jimsonweed (*Datura stramonium*
atropa) that is sometimes cultivated for its purplish leaves and
showy violet purple flowers

purpletop \-ˈtɒp\ also purpletop grass n: a sticky grass
(*Tridax flava*) of the eastern U.S. with purple panicles

purple-top also purple-top will n: an insect-transmitted and
often fatal disease of potato plants caused by the same virus
that produces early yellows and characterized by a purplish or
chlorotic discoloration of the top shoots, swelling of axillary
branches, and severe wilting

purple trillium n: a birthroot (*Trillium erectum*) of eastern
No. America having pink to purple or rarely white lil-scented
flowers and an astringent root sometimes used in folk medicine

purple veil n: the egg raft of the angler (sense 2) consisting of a
gelatinous sheet containing eggs which on hatching give it a
purple color

purple vetch n 1: a European vetch (*Vicia benghalensis*) with
whitish purple flowers that is grown for green manure and
forage esp. on the Pacific coast of No. America 2: AMERICAN
VETCH

purple virgin's-bower n: a partly woody vine (*Clematis*
virginiana) of northeastern No. America with waxy purplish
flowers — called also *purple clematis*

purple willow n: a *Furcraea* native to

1847

purpose 2: on purpose — of purpose or of set purpose: on

accident: INTENTIONALLY, DESIGNEDLY 2: in order to attain
an end (did it only *purpose* to fool his friends) — to the purpose
: to the point (he ... said that is at all to the purpose —
Clive Bell)

purpose \-ˈpʊr-pʊz\ n [ME *purposen*, fr. MF *purposer*,
porposer, fr. OF, modif. (influenced by *poser* to put, place) of
L *proponere* to put forward, propose — more at PROPOSE]

vt 1: to propose as an aim to oneself: determine upon: re-
solve to do or bring about (did nothing ~ against the state —
Shak.) (purposing to write an account of the tragedy) 2 obs
: to set forth 3 PROPOUND 3 obs: DESIGN, DESTINE ~ vt
1: to have a purpose 2 obs: to proceed to a destination: to
be bound for some place 3 obs: DISCOURSE, TALK SYN see
INTEND

pur-posed-ly \-ˈpɒs-əd-ly\ adv [purposed + -ly]: PUR-
POSELY, DELIBERATELY

pur-posed-ful \-ˈpɒs-əd-ful\ adj 1: full of determination: guided by
purpose 2: serving as, being determined to, or indicating the
existence of a purpose or object: not
aimless or meaningless (~ activities) (ornament is often both
decorative and ~) — pur-posed-ful-ly \-ˈpɒs-əd-ful-ly\ adv — pur-
pose-ful-ness n -es

pur-pose-less \-ˈpɒs-ə-ləs\ adj: having no purpose: not pur-
poseful or purposive: AIMLESS, MEANINGLESS — pur-pose-less-
ly adv — pur-pose-less-ness n -es

pur-pose-like \-ˈpɒs-ə-liːk\ adj [purpose + like] chiefly Scot
: PURPOSEFUL

pur-pose-ly \-ˈpɒs-ə-ly\ adv [purpose + -ly]: with a deliber-
ate or an express purpose: on purpose: INTENTIONALLY,
DESIGNEDLY, EXPRESSLY

purpose-made \-ˈpʊr-pʊz-ə-meyd\ adj: designed and constructed to serve
a particular purpose

pur-pose-er \-ˈpʊr-pʊz-ə\ n -s: one that purposes

pur-pose-ive \-ˈpʊr-pʊz-ə-iv\ adj [purpose + -ive] 1: serving or effect-
ing a useful end or function though not necessarily as a result
of deliberate design (a work of art may be without a purpose,
yet ~) 2: having, constituting, or tending to fulfill a con-
scious purpose or design: PURPOSEFUL (~ action) 3: of or
relating to purposivism (~ psychology) — pur-pose-ive-ly
-ˈpʊr-pʊz-ə-iv-ly\ adv — pur-pose-ive-ness n -es

pur-pose-iv-ism \-ˈpʊr-pʊz-ə-iv-iz-əm\ n -s [purposive + -ism]: any of
various theories of nature or of human and animal behavior
that regard purpose or conscious intent as a basal fact

pur-pose-iv-ist \-ˈpʊr-pʊz-ə-iv-ist\ n -s [purposive + -ist]: an adherent or
proponent of a theory of purposivism

pur-pres-ture \-ˈpʊr-pres-tʃər\ n [pur- + *pres-ture* *pro-*
n-s] [ME, fr. MF, alter. of *purpessure*, *pro-* + *prendre* to take, fr. L
prehendere — more at PURCHASE, PREHENSILE] 1: wrongful
appropriation of land subject to the rights of others: as a: an
encroachment upon or enclosure of real estate subject to com-
mon or public rights (as highways, rivers, harbors, forts)
b Brit: encroachment upon the royal domain (as the royal
forests) 2: property enclosed or seized by purpessure

pur-pri-son \-ˈpʊr-prɪ-zən\ n -s [ME, fr. MF *porpison*, fr.
porpris (past part. of *porprendre*) + -on] obs: PURPRES-
TURE 1

pur-pu-ry \-ˈpʊr-py-ə\ n [NL, fr. L, purple color — more at
PURPLE] 1: s: any of several hemorrhagic states characterized
by extravasation of blood into the skin and mucous membranes
resulting in patches of purplish discoloration — see PURPURA
HEMORRHAGICA 2 cap [NL, fr. L, purple fish — more at
PURPLE] a genus of marine snails (family Muricidae) includ-
ing some that yield a purple dye and formerly comprising
many forms now usu. placed in the genus *Thais*

purpura hem-or-rhag-i-ca \-ˈhɛ-m-ə-rhag-ə-ka\ n [NL, lit.,
hemorrhagic purpura] 1: a condition of unknown cause that
is characterized by bleeding into the skin with the production
of petechiae or ecchymoses and by hemorrhages into mucous
membranes and other tissues and that is associated with a re-
duction in circulating blood platelets and prolonged bleeding
time 2: an acute or subacute toxic state in horses that is
commonly secondary to an infectious disease and is charac-
terized by dropsical swellings of the legs, abdomen, and head
and by small purple hemorrhages in these swellings and in the
mucous membranes — called also *petechial fever*

pur-pu-rate \-ˈpʊr-py-ə-rat\ adj [L *purpuratus* clothed in
purple, fr. *purpura* purple + -atus -ate] obs: purple-colored;
also: ROYAL

pur-pu-rate \-ˈpʊr-py-ə-rat\ vt -ED/-ING/-s [L *purpuratus*, past part.
of *purpurare* to purple, fr. *purpura* purple] archaic: to make
purple: robe in purple

pur-pu-rate \-ˈpʊr-py-ə-rat\ n -s [purpuric acid + -ate]: a salt
or ester of purpuric acid

pur-pure or pur-pour \-ˈpʊr-py-ər\ n or adj [ME,
fr. OE *purpura* — more at PURPURA] used chiefly in

purre-maw n, dial Eng: ROSEATE TERN

pur-er \-ˈpʊr-ər\ n -s: one that purrs

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